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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 9

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## PARTY AND STATE

### STRONG COLLECTIVE LEADERSHIP SAID ESSENTIAL FOR PARTY UNITY

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jun 79 p 3

[Article by Peng Guanyou [1756 0385 0645]: "Persist in Collective Leadership and Oppose One Person Laying Down the Law"]

[Excerpts] Why is it that at present, with the shift in the emphasis of the work of the whole party, that the Third Plenary Session of the Party's Central Committee advocated strengthening democratic centralism, persisting in collective leadership, and opposing "one person laying down the law"? What is the significance of this? When we study "Criteria" we can get a deeper knowledge and understanding of the following few aspects:

To persist in collective leadership and oppose "one person laying down the law" is determined by our party's character as the vanguard of the proletariat. Our party is a proletarian political party organized of advanced elements of the proletariat, it is not a bourgeois factional clique, nor is it a feudal trade association or clan party; all levels of our party organization, from the center to the localities, are established according to the principle of democratic centralism, not permitting one man to act as an overlord or a small number of persons to act arbitrarily. Only through collective leadership, concentrating the wisdom and abilities of the whole party and all of the people, mobilizing the activism and creativity of the broad masses of people and party members, is it possible to lead the people of the whole country in establishing socialism and realizing the ideals of communism. Thus, strengthening the system of democratic centralism and persisting in collective leadership is a matter of principle in the establishment of party committees on various levels, it is related to the important question of whether or not our party will be able to maintain its character as the vanguard of the proletariat, and it is an important symbol distinguishing us from bourgeois political parties and factional cliques.

To persist in collective leadership and oppose "one person laying down the law" is an important condition for victoriously achieving the general tasks of the new period. At present, our party is leading the people of the whole country on a new long march to work for the realization of the four modernizations. From a certain standpoint, it is more profound and more formidable than any



single revolutionary movement that the party has ever generated and led. Completion of such a great and completely new historical mission involves many new situations and problems waiting for us to study and to solve. Without strong collective leadership in the various levels of party committees from the central to the local, there would be no party unity solid as a rock or full development of the collective wisdom and strength, only individual leaders or minority leaders ordering people about, and realization of the four modernizations would be impossible. Thus, if we are to implement the general line and general tasks of the new period, we must earnestly strengthen the system of democratic centralism, persist in collective leadership, and make the various levels of party committees into strong combat command posts.

To persist in collective leadership and oppose "one person laying down the law" is a requirement to exposing and criticizing the crimes of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" in destroying the party committees, extirpating their poison, and restoring the excellent tradition and style of the party. Since the cultural revolution, the damage to our party's system of democratic centralism and principle of collective leadership by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" has been extremely serious. They placed themselves above the party, let the gang take the place of the party, "gang central" taking the place of the Party Central Committee, the sinister writings of the "Liang Xiao" taking the place of Central Committee documents, "gang regulations and laws" taking the place of party regulations and laws, bourgeois factionalism replacing the proletarian party character, and sectarianism taking the place of Marxism. This poison spread by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" is still far from having been cleaned up, and still today influences the leading comrades of some party committees. For example, some party secretaries behave not like team leaders, but like heads of families, "centralization" changes to "personalization," the first secretary becomes "the secretary first," adopting the practice of "one person laying down the law" instead of "letting everyone have his say"; this is not pooling the wisdom of the masses, but setting the tune with one beat of the gong, closing the case with a bang of the gavel, and making decisions arbitrarily and subjectively.

According to the lessons and experience of our party on both sides of the question of persisting in collective leadership and opposing "one person laying down the law," the "Code" sets necessary regulations and criteria:

1. All Important Questions Should Be Submitted to the Party Committee or Standing Committee for Discussion, and Cannot Be Decided by an Individual Without Authorization

So-called important questions are those involved in the determination and deployment of the party line, general policy, specific policies, and tasks, important assignments and dispositions of cadres, important questions of mass interest, etc., and any question that the superior leading organ specifies should be decided collectively by the party committee. A business meeting or impromptu meeting may not be substituted for a standing committee meeting, or

a standing committee meeting substituted for a plenary session, still less may any other form of organization be substituted for the collective leadership of the party committee. When the party committee establishes an organization to deal with any special problem, it is an organ operating under the party committee's leadership, and it must proceed under the leadership of the party committee, not be a substitute for the party committee, nor may it place itself above the party committee and reach decisions on important questions on its own.

## 2. When the Party Committee Discusses Important Questions, It Must Develop Democracy to the Fullest, and Follow the Mass Line

There must be prior investigation and study, and wide listening to the opinions of the masses; before the meeting, there must be a notice to reassure the public notifying all committee members of the subjects to be discussed and the ideas that have been prepared, and telling everyone what time the meeting starts, what questions are to be discussed, and what ideas have been prepared; at the meeting, democracy must be fully developed, everyone must be led to express an opinion, and to dare to speak the truth; when disagreements develop, in general the form of a simple vote should not be adopted to reach a hasty decision except in the case of emergency questions that must be decided rapidly; with regard to questions on which a decision has been reached, differing opinions can be maintained, but in implementation they must be carried out determinedly, and no one may take just what he needs, implementing an idea if he agrees with it and not doing it if he disagrees, nor can anyone arbitrarily overturn a decision that has been reached collectively. If there develops, in the course of implementation of a decision, some question about the original decision, and it must be revised, another party committee meeting or standing committee meeting must be called to discuss and decide the problem collectively.

## 3. Party Committee Meetings Must Strictly Observe the Principle of the Minority Obeying the Majority

It must be clearly understood that the party secretary and committee members are equals, and there is no superior-inferior relationship between them. The secretary or the first secretary undertakes the principal responsibility for day-to-day work, and the committee members should respect their opinions with regard to the handling of this work and important questions, but they should be adept at focusing the wisdom of the committee members, not work as the head of a family or "one person laying down the law," nor must they act arbitrarily or subjectively. Anything that puts an individual or a minority above the party committee, creates a "standing committee" within the standing committee, or puts a wall around the standing committee is a violation of the principle of collective leadership in the party committee. This must be strictly prohibited. At present, we must particularly try to overcome and eliminate the tendency among some party committee members to go in for bourgeois factionalism and sectarianism. Bourgeois factionalism and sectarianism should be opposed as the enemy that will weaken collective leadership, destroy unity, and harm stability; party style must be well done.



#### 4. Persisting in Collective Leadership Must Be Combined With Individual Division of Labor and Responsibilities

Strengthening of collective leadership means that important questions must be discussed and solved collectively by the party committee, but it does not mean that all matters great and small must be taken to the party committee for discussion, nor does it lighten or take the place of the individual responsibilities of the party committee members. As Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out, "Collective leadership and individual responsibility, neither must be over-emphasized at the expense of the other." Collective leadership must be combined with individual division of labor and responsibilities. There must be a clear division of labor among the party committee members, so that each person has his special duties and every matter has someone to handle it. Every committee member, besides reporting regularly to the committee on the particulars of his own work, must also carry out the tasks he has undertaken actively and positively in accordance with the decisions of the committee and must never shirk his own responsibility on the pretext of strengthening the collective leadership, which would create a void in the responsibilities.

There are a few other things that should be emphasized here, that the democratic style of the secretary or first secretary is the key to making collective leadership work. Experience proves that if a given unit's party secretary has a strong concept of collective leadership, has a good democratic style, employs "rule by the voice of many" instead of "one person laying down the law," follows the mass line, does not act arbitrarily, and takes notice of what the individuals say, that unit's party committee has sound collective leadership, the activism of each committee member can be fully developed, the political situation is lively and vigorous, and work is done well; conversely, if a given unit's party secretary has a weak concept of collective leadership, depends only on his own wisdom, regards himself as infallible, likes to play "head of the family," acts arbitrarily in everything, holds meetings in the manner of "one person laying down the law," and "shoots from the hip" in everything he does, then that unit's collective leadership is indeed poorly handled, they are unable to keep in step, and are unable to achieve a lively and vigorous political situation and do the work truly well. This is worth the serious attention and vigilance of every comrade who is a party committee secretary.

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CSO: 4005

## PARTY AND STATE

### 'WENHUI BAO' COMMENTATOR REASSURES DOUBTING THOMASES

Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Jul 79 OW

[Report on WENHUI BAO 17 July commentator's article: "A Major Question Concerning the Overall Situation--Again on the Importance of Studying Documents of the Second Session of the Fifth NPC"]

[Text] The editorial [as heard] says: Comrade Hua Guofeng pointed out in his report on the work of the government at the second session of the Fifth NPC: thus the realization of the four modernizations, amid stability and unity, is in the fundamental interests of the people of all our nationalities. It is a matter which affects the well-being of the whole nation; it is the supreme political task for the present and for a considerable time to come.

It can be said that this is a summing up of many years of experience and lessons, and it is also the wish of the people throughout the country. We should repeatedly study and understand it and earnestly work for it.

However, some comrades have doubts in their minds whether the situation of stability and unity can be maintained for long in which to work for the four modernizations. They wholeheartedly support the shifting of work emphasis and earnestly hope that the country will become powerful and prosperous. But they also worry that there might be another great reversal, and nobody knows when.

The commentator's article points out: For a considerably long period of time in the past, owing to problems in understanding and mistakes in work guidance, class struggle had been magnified. Particularly when Lin Biao and the gang of four were on the rampage, they pushed an ultraleft line and artificially created counterrevolutionary class struggle. As a result, the entire country was thrown into chaos. In the more than 2 years since the downfall of the gang of four, we have basically set things straight on this question, but some people's thinking has not kept quite abreast of the developing objective situation.

After analyzing the fundamental changes in our country's economic conditions over the past 30 years or so, the commentator's article says: As the socialist revolution develops soundly, the scope of class struggle becomes smaller, not bigger; class enemies become fewer, not more; and the general trend of class struggle is toward easing up, not becoming more acute. This is the objective basis for quickly shifting the focus of the whole country's work to socialist modernization. Therefore, maintaining the situation of stability and unity for a long period of time in order to achieve modernization is neither a temporary need nor a subjective desire of ours, but a matter determined by the objective situation of the balance of class forces, an inevitable result of historical development, and the desire of the people of the whole country.

Of course, this is not to say that class struggle no longer exists in our country. There are still counterrevolutionaries and enemy agents, criminals and political degenerates who seriously undermine the socialist economy, and new exploiters such as grafters, embezzlers and speculators. There are also remnants of the gang of four and of the old exploiting classes. So long as this handful of class enemies carry on antisocialist activities and make trouble, we must continue to wage class struggle economically, politically and ideologically in a correct manner. But, the class struggle we wage should resolve around the central task of socialist modernization and serve this central task. We must also fully rely on the masses of the people and strictly abide by the socialist legal system. We must not magnify class struggle.

Correctly analyzing the class relations in our country and the principle internal contradiction at the present stage--this is the basic question we must clarify first in studying documents of the second session of the Fifth NPC. Only when this is made clear can we really understand the necessity and importance as well as the objective basis of developing the situation of stability and unity. Only in this way can we consciously and thoroughly emancipate ourselves from the influence of the ultraleft line of Lin Biao and the gang of four and overcome our lingering fears.

The article points out: To realize socialist modernization in stability and unity, we must persist in developing socialist democracy and perfect the socialist legal system. At the same time, we must wage an unremitting struggling against bureaucracy and anarchism.

CSO: 4005

## PARTY AND STATE

### 'NANFANG RIBAO' STRESSES EMANCIPATING THINKING, 'FOUR UPHOLDS'

Guangabon NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 24 May 79 p 1

[Article by Gui Liang [2710 5328] and Nan Ping [0589 1627]: "Emancipating Thinking and the 'Four Upholds'"]

[Text] Recently some negative social phenomena emerged in some places. In talking about this, we heard some comrades comment that they were "the result of emancipating thinking." Now, we would like to reaffirm the following four basic principles: uphold the road of socialism, the dictatorship of the proletariat, the leadership of the party and Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. We also heard some people say that we must correct the "bias" of emancipating thinking. It would be very worthwhile for us to discuss here the issue of how to correctly view the relationship between the emancipation of thinking and the "Four Upholds."

Emancipation of thinking, getting started, seeking truth from facts and unity in looking forward are the directions defined by the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee. Is this policy consistent with upholding the Four Basic Principles? The answer is obviously, yes. They are fully consistent with each other. Emancipation of thinking, as we call it, aims to emancipate us from Lin Biao and the "gang of four's" mental shackles, to free forces tied up in bureaucratism and small production and to liberate us from the confines of idealism and metaphysics. The purpose is to apply the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought according to the new situation of the new historic period we face in order to explore and resolve the new problems of the new Long March and to build China into a prosperous, modern, strong socialist country and to further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. Therefore, the fundamental purpose and basic requirements of the emancipation of thinking are not only inconsistent with the Four Basic Principles, but just the opposite. They aim to maintain and resolutely uphold the Four Basic Principles.

Facts have also illustrated this point. If we recall the period after we smashed the "gang of four," especially the situation after the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, it is clear that only due to the total implementation of the policy of emancipating thinking, getting started, seeking truth from facts and unity in looking forward did we dare to break through the various obstacles set up by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," set things right, undertake radical reforms and clarify a series of lines, ideologies and theories which had been thrown into confusion by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Restoring the true nature of the ideological scientific system of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought enabled us to march ahead on the road of scientific socialism. It was only due to the total implementation of this policy that we dared to correct many cases of grievance, mistaken judgment and false detention by seeking truth from facts. It enabled us to see the enemy clearly and further stabilize the dictatorship of the proletariat. It was also only by the thorough implementation of this policy that we dared to proceed from actual conditions and check the new situation and new problems. This restored the party's excellent tradition of seeking truth from facts and strengthened its leadership. Therefore, we have a sufficient basis to say that emancipation of thinking has achieved very great results. Then why do some comrades think that there was "bias" in the emancipation of thinking and attempt to correct it? The main reason is that they were deeply influenced by the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and that even today they still cannot free themselves from its mental shackles. They cannot countenance the party's policy of correcting wrongs and turning back to the right way, are in conflict with putting the party's policy on a solid foundation and cannot identify the main trend and the secondary trends in the present situation. Therefore, we must combine theory and practice and clarify the distinction between the Four Basic Principles and such reactionary nonsense as Lin Biao and the "gang of four's" false socialism, "total dictatorship" and "each and every word is truth." We must further integrate the internal and external ideology of the party into the spirit of the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee to keep on implementing the policy of the emancipation of thinking, getting started, seeking truth from facts and unity in looking forward. If we consider upholding the Four Basic Principles as a "bias" to correct the emancipation of thinking and do not emancipate it, then this emancipation will stop, or even regress.

Of course, we cannot talk about the emancipation of thinking by departing from the Four Basic Principles, or we will be remiss. During the movement to emancipate thinking, some people misunderstand it to mean that one could do whatever one wanted and say whatever one wanted. They even named this spreading democracy and the "emancipation of thinking." In fact, this is totally wrong. It is not our party's policy. This is the individualism of the capitalist classes. It has nothing to do with the emancipation of thinking or spreading democracy. Some even use the term



"emancipation of thinking" to cast doubts on and deny the Four Basic Principles. This runs totally contrary to the line of our party and is a wrong concept which harms the Four Modernizations. The appearance of this trend of thought is not the product of emancipating thinking, but an inevitable phenomenon of the class struggle in the new situation. This phenomenon exists at present, existed in the past and will exist in the future, but it will appear in different forms during the different periods. We cannot blame the emancipation of thinking itself just because some people misunderstood it or because a mistaken trend of thought arose which cast suspicion on the Four Basic Principles.

The smashing of superstition and the emancipation of thinking are the consistent teachings of Comrade Mao Zedong and the consistently implemented party policy. The reaffirmation of the Four Basic Principles at present and the repudiation of wrong thinking which casts suspicion and denies them absolutely do not deny the emancipation of thinking. On the contrary, they aim to continue it, to overcome difficulties, to clear the way and to create excellent conditions. We want to closely integrate the emancipation of thinking with resolutely upholding the Four Basic Principles, continue to emancipate thinking and resolutely uphold the Four Basic Principles. We will better build the Four Modernizations by following the correct ideological line.

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## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### CHINA PUSHES SPACE TECHNOLOGY, MAY BE ON VERGE OF LAUNCHING MANNED CRAFT

Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 24 Jul 79 p 1

[Article: "China's Missile Forces Conduct Launching Exercises; Photographs of Two Missiles Released Yesterday"]

[Text] Daily Reveals That China Possesses Four Types of Guided Missiles With Ranges [up to] 11,000 Kilometers

On 23 July, Beijing released two photographs of Liberation Army missile forces. One photograph shows a certain guided missile unit holding launch exercises with a ballistic missile. The other photograph shows a surface-to-air missile unit conducting training exercises.

As the nation steps up its four modernizations, national defense assumes one of the most important positions. The two missile photographs reflect the fact that China possesses several kinds of missiles as well as the kind of training received by the Chinese guided missile forces. At this point, its powerful neighbor, the Soviet Union, has huge forces poised in Mongolia and along the Sino-Soviet border. On one hand it abets the Vietnamese in launching constant armed provocations in the south. It is essential that China step up national defense construction as well as military training.

On the other hand, the development of China's guided missile technology explains that heavy emphasis is being given to the march forward in space science. Not long ago, a highly placed Chinese scientist revealed in Japan that China will soon launch yet another scientific satellite.

According to an article by Chiyomichi Miyaoka in the 3 July issue of NEWS INTERPRETATION, a periodical put out by Japan's Jiji Press, China is steadily and smoothly developing satellites and a manned launch is quite possible by next year. It further stated that China now possesses four types of guided missiles. The article stated that up to now China has successfully conducted eight experimental satellite launchings and as early as next year may become the world's third country to send aloft a manned craft--behind the Soviet Union and the United States.

The article stated: The "second artillery" is the guided missile arm. Without a guided missile it would be impossible to launch an artificial satellite into outer space. The name "second artillery" exists within the artillery forces of The People's Liberation Army. It is held that this is the "missile force" of the Liberation Army and it may be assumed that research on guided missiles began before 1965 at the latest.

China possesses four types of guided missiles:

The CSS1 (with a range of 950 kilometers and a launch weight of 27 tons);

The CSS2 (with a range of 2,400 kilometers and a launch weight of 40 tons);

The CSS3 (with a range of 6,500 kilometers and an undetermined launch weight);

The CSSX4 (with a range of 11,000 kilometers and an undetermined launch weight).

Of these, the CSS3 has been the major launch vehicle for the artificial satellites.

The article went on to state that according to Chinese announcements, the weight of the first satellite launched by China was 170 kilograms; this figure suggests that it weighs twice that of the Soviet sputnik, the world's first artificial satellite. China has for some time possessed fairly sophisticated technology. Furthermore, according to Chinese releases, the second scientific satellite (launched on 3 March 1971) weighed 221 kilograms. This again gave people the impression that China's missile and satellite technology was improving. There were consecutive launches of satellites in 1970 and 1971 but then the program was beset with problems owing to internal power struggles. Launchings were temporarily suspended until 26 July 1975, when the third satellite was launched.

This was distinguished [from previous launches] by a very low Earth orbit. This served to show people that China was steadily developing the technology needed to launch reconnaissance satellites. According to Chinese releases, on 26 November 1975, the fourth satellite was launched, which was safely returned to earth on 2 December. This amply illustrates this point.

Since then, one satellite after another was launched. The fifth was launched on 17 December 1975, followed by the sixth on 30 August 1976, the seventh on 7 December 1976 and the eighth on 26 Jan 77 [sic] (brought back to earth on the 10th of the month). As for the seventh satellite, the Chinese authorities issued a special statement to the effect that "it was accurately returned to earth."

The Chinese started with a satellite that weighed 170 kilograms and increased the weight with each successive shot, the most recent having the capability of putting a 1,200- to 1,900-kilogram satellite into space. China is now in the process of developing the CSSX4, which will have the capability of the U.S. Titan missile and it may be predicted that the launch weight is perhaps in the neighborhood of 200 tons. Judging from this, it is naturally extremely probable

that China can launch a satellite heavy enough to be manned. American intelligence officials have also disclosed that China has wrapped up animal experiments (on dogs and mice.) From this it may be inferred that China has amassed fairly comprehensive data needed to launch a manned satellite. The minister of the Seventh Ministry of Machine Building, who paid a visit to Japan last year, stated as fact: "We have already completed the development of manned satellite technology." Moreover, it was startling that he further revealed that work is now going ahead on what is termed a space lab [a lab in space].



A certain missile unit of the People's Liberation Army conducting missile training.



Surface-to-air guided missile unit of the People's Liberation Army holds firing exercises.

CSO: 4005

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

RELEASED PRISONERS TELL TALES OF HORROR IN VIETNAMESE CAPTIVITY

Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN in Chinese 2 Jun 79 p 2

[Article: "Vietnamese Mistreat Sick and Wounded POWs"]

[Text] After the first group of wounded and sick soldiers to be released by the Vietnamese had returned to the motherland, they revealed to reporters the fact that the Vietnamese authorities had murdered and mistreated Chinese prisoners-of-war.

Zhao Chengyong, a fighter from a certain outfit, stated that at the time he was captured, he personally witnessed the shooting of six badly wounded Chinese prisoners by Vietnamese troops. The Vietnamese guards had told the prisoners that they were under orders not to send groups of five or less prisoners to the "reception centers" but to shoot them instead.

Because they did not receive prompt medical treatment from the Vietnamese, the condition of many of the prisoners deteriorated and some even died from neglect. Guo Qingfu, a fighter from a certain unit, had been wounded in the stomach. Following his capture, the Vietnamese did not even administer morphine when they operated on him. For 20 days following surgery no one tended to him. The wound festered and pus oozed out and covered everything. He finally died in prison. Sometimes, no sutures were put in after an operation. Wounds festered and suppurated, yet no one did anything about it. Of the first batch of 43 wounded and sick soldiers to be released, all were suffering from dysentery. Upon re-examination after their return to the motherland, eight were still suffering from diarrhea.

The released captives stated that when they were in the so-called reception centers in Vietnam, the majority were thrown into dark pens where they could not see the sunlight. They were handcuffed and weren't even permitted out to relieve themselves. All had to wear striped prison garb.

CSO: 4005

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PILOTS CONGRATULATED ON TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THEIR DEFECTION

Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN in Chinese 2 Jun 79 p 5

[Article: "Air Force Commanders of the Wuhan Units Hold Tea To Celebrate Tenth Anniversary of Return to the Motherland of Pilots Huang Tianming and Zhu Jingrong"]

[Text] On 24 May, the commanders of the air forces of the Wuhan Units held a tea in that city in honor of Huang Tianming [7806 1131 2494] and Zhu Jingrong [2612 0079 5554] who had flown to the motherland from Taiwan 10 years before, commending their patriotic spirit and their contribution to the people's air forces.

Wuhan Air Force deputy commanders Huang Jingchen [7806 1777 3819] and Fang Hua1 [2455 2849], Deputy Political Commissar Wei Jinglian [5898 2529 3425], and others personally received Huang Tianming (now a deputy regimental commander of a certain Air Force unit) and Zhu Jingrong (currently a deputy staff officer of a certain Air Force unit) and others who had crossed over. They also congratulated Huang Tianming and Zhu Jingrong on the tenth anniversary of their flight to the mainland. The head of the political department, Zhao Yunlong [6392 0061 7127], spoke at the meeting, saying that their flight to the motherland on 26 May 1969 was a just act of patriotism. For 10 years, Huang Tianming and Zhu Jingrong, under the care of the Chinese Communist Party, have made a great effort to study and to work to make contributions to unit building. Recently, they were admitted into the Chinese Communist Party. Political Department Chief Zhao also fervently encouraged the others who had crossed over to do their best, maintain their honor, make persistent efforts and continue to go all out and fully develop their own abilities and professions to make new contributions to the four modernizations and the unification of the motherland.

CSO: 4005



SHANGHAI MILITIA SCORE HIGH MARKS IN ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRING EXERCISES

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jun 79 p 1

[Text] In order to improve and evaluate the skills of the militia anti-aircraft units of the city, the Shanghai garrison organized approximately 50 antiaircraft companies for live firing exercises held from 20 to 28 May. Eighty-three percent of the companies and 82 percent of the squads scored outstanding and very good, respectively. The several hundred guns involved in the exercises travelled an accumulative total of 90,000 km in their back and forth trips without serious mishap and completed their mission in a satisfactory manner.

This year's militia antiaircraft live firing exercises were closely observed by all levels of the leadership. The commander of the Shanghai Garrison, He Yixiang [0149 0110 4382], and Political Commissar Li Baoqi [2621 1405 1142], along with other comrades of the leadership, personally visited the target ranges to inspect and provide guidance, observe the firing, and to chat with the militia personnel. The party organizations of all units participating in the exercises considers the militia to be a powerful reserve force for the safeguarding of the motherland and the four modernizations as well as the shock brigade for the four modernizations. Faced with the threat from the Soviet hegemonists, it is vital to beef up the militia forces, especially a militia antiaircraft force capable of fighting and winning and to have strong air defenses in a future war against aggression. The responsible comrades of the Hutong Shipyards, the No 3 and No 5 plants of Shanghai Iron and Steel, the Jiangnan Shipyard, the Shanghai Carbon Plant, etc., provided ideological motivation for the militia units participating in the exercises and assigned individual leading cadres fixed responsibilities in the training work.

During these live firing training exercises, the militia carefully studied the heroic feats of the PLA and militia units in the self-defensive counter-attack against the Vietnamese and actively developed the movement to emulate, learn from, catch up with, and surpass in an upsurge of training enthusiasm. With the blazing sun on their heads, the fighters were undaunted by pressure or fatigue, mastering the essentials in exercise after exercise, studying and training hard and sticking to the job despite blistered hands. Hoarse from shouting, they still gave no thought to rest.

The cadres and fighters of the antiaircraft companies are now summarizing their experiences, to make appraisals and improvements.

CSO: 4005

## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### USING POSITION, POWER TO PRACTICE GRAFT MUST BE STOPPED

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 3 Jun 79 p 2

/Article by Lin Bo /2651 0514/ and Lo Ying /7482 5391/: "Those Who Use Their Authority for Personal Advantage Are Warned"/

/Excerpts/ Having read the report of how Comrade Chen Weinong /7115 1983 6593/, deputy director of the Shanghai Municipal Textile Bureau and Comrade Bao Zonghui /0545 1350 1979/, chief of the Workers Wage Section of Shanghai Cotton Mill Number 15 contravened party rules and used improper methods to arrange for substitutes for members of their families, our hearts were both angry and heavy. Why were two cadres who had received so many years of party education and occupied leadership positions unable to set an example and obey the law and uphold the interests of the party and the nation, but instead used their authority to lie and deceive for personal advantage and publicly break party policy? Doesn't this make you think? One calls to mind the series of disclosures and criticisms in the papers recently: the case of Wang Xiaoping /3769 1420 1627/ of Shanxi cheating on the college entrance examinations, the case of Wang Jiaming /3769 1367 2494/, the deputy chief of the Bureau of Culture and Education of Sheyang /1410 7122/ County, Jiangsu, using the college entrance examinations for his personal gain, and the erroneous behavior of Comrade Zheng Xuyu /6774 2485 3558/ of the Hobei Military Region Military Advisory who illegally occupied a private home for a long period without regard for party rules and army regulations, etc. One can see that the corruption of the party's good traditions by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" did serious damage to our party style and caused such serious "internal injuries" to some leadership cadres!

The question of party style has historically been an important question of party building.

Where does the authority of the leadership cadres at the various levels in our party come from? Comrade Mao Zedong has said that our power was given by the working class, by the poor, lower and middle peasants, by the laboring masses that make up over 90 percent of the population. The people have given us the power and we should use it correctly to do things for the people and plan for their benefit. Party leadership cadres from various levels are

servants of the people and have only the mission to serve the people carefully and diligently. They do not have any special rights politically or in their livelihood, and even less are they permitted to injure the interests of the people. Real life tells us that many party leadership cadres do not adequately recognize these fundamental principles, but on the contrary, have been poisoned by those things done inside the party by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" such as misusing their positions to grasp for profit, caring only for their comfort while ignoring the suffering of the masses, the practice of "when a man becomes an immortal, even his chickens and dogs get to go to heaven" /nepotism?/, etc. Now some party leadership cadres have seriously left the masses, regard being an official as being the old master and use their position and authority to get special privileges. Some party leadership cadres have broken the law and engaged in corrupt practices to get their children into school, promoted as cadres, into the army and into good jobs. Here are some examples from letters to the editor from the masses: They did their best to find a way for a son who thought  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{4}$  to get into college; children who had gone down to the countryside were called back to the city in less than 2 years; a 13-year-old girl who got into a brigade by the back door cried because she had night duty; a future daughter-in-law was provided with a good job; they struggled to get a son-in-law into a newly built dormitory for only a yuan.... Is this erroneous behavior compatible with the rank of party leadership cadre? This is not the work style of a proletarian revolutionary cadre, but is a bad habit of the exploiting class officialdom. It should be noted that this kind of erroneous behavior most readily rouses the people's ire and blunts the masses' initiative and thus harms the party's reputation. Comrade Chen Yi /7115 3015/ used to say: "I want to serve the people and would be embarrassed to seek personal advantage." People who use their authority and rush to take personal advantage should be ashamed! The adoption of improper methods to plan for personal advantage and behavior which smashes party policy is something which is not permitted by party regulations and state law. Can our party leadership cadres fail to take warning from the above?

It is difficult for a leadership cadre to use his position to secure special privileges all by himself. He needs people under him who will support him and be his helpers. Wasn't it Bao Zonghui who offered a solution, a way out for Chen Weinong by illegally finding a standin for his daughter? This explains why the power of some party leadership cadres is so very great. If they want something done they need only move their lips, and nod their heads, and huo gelingzi /6255 0020 7325 1311/ and someone will rush to work for him. These people who have a tendency to get on good terms with leaders also frequently are very self-seeking and even hope to gain some advantage from it. Bao Zonghui is this sort of person. While she was substituting for Chen Weinong's daughter, she used illegal means to get a satisfactory job for her own daughter. From this it is evident that to rectify party style and take party regulations seriously it will be necessary for the entire party to get to work and resolutely combat all improper styles. The general party membership and party cadres should act strictly according to rules and regulations, not compromise with evil, uphold principles and act in the public interest. A comrade from the Workers Wage Section of Shanghai Municipal Cotton Mill No 19, without fear of attack or retribution, dared to

report to upper echelons the problem of Chen Weinong's daughter's illegal substitution to get into the mill. This spirit is truly worthy of praise and study. If all our cadres could do this, then much improper and illegal style could be stopped in time.

Good party style first of all begins with the leadership. As the saying goes: When the upper rafter is not true, the lower rafters will be crooked. If the leadership cadres themselves set an example and respect the law they will establish good practice; but on the other hand, if the higher-ups set a bad example, it will create bad practice. Facts show that when the popular customs are improper, to a considerable degree it is because of improper party style. Therefore, to rectify social practice, first of all we should rectify party style, and to rectify party style we must first rectify the work style of leadership cadres. We hope that party organizations at all levels will through model example carry out education in party style and party regulations among all party members and cadres, that they will organize everyone to study conscientiously "Some Guiding Principles Concerning Political Life Within the Party" set down by the Committee to Investigate Regulations of the Central Committee, and increase proletarian initiative and raise self-consciousness in carrying out party laws and regulations. Model cadres to observe party laws and regulations should be vigorously played up; those who fall short should be subjected to timely criticism and education; individual illegal behavior evil in method and serious in substance certainly should be dealt with according to regulations and treated severely.

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CSO: 4005

## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### ADMISSIONS TO BEIJING'S HIGHER LEVEL INSTITUTES BEGINS

#### University, Vocational, Technical School Enrollment

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 26 May 79 p 1

/Article: "Beijing Municipality Begins This Year's Enrollment of University, Vocational and Technical School Students"

/Text/ The city's student admission work for institutes of higher education and intermediate vocational schools for 1979 has already begun.

In mid-May, under the united leadership of the party's Beijing committee, the Municipal Revolutionary Committee established the Beijing student admission committee. Each district and county also separately established a student admission committee. The concerned municipal, district and county departments and all the higher level institutes and intermediate vocational and technical schools of the capital also separately set up student admission organizations.

From 23 to 25 May the municipal student admission committee convened an all-municipal student admission work conference. At the conference, in light of this city's situation, concrete measures were studied and drawn up to thoroughly carry out the spirit of the 1979 conference on student admission to higher level institutes and vocational and technical schools as approved for the Ministry of Education by the State Council, a concise set of regulations for student admissions was formulated, and ideas and ways to best manage this year's student admission work were discussed.

This year's student admission work is carried out under the trend of acting in the spirit of the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee and of the national economy carrying out readjustment, reform, reorganization and elevating work. In order to adapt to this trend and to the demands of the shift in emphasis of the work of the whole party and to better manage this year's student admission work, the municipal student admission committee requires that the student admission organization and personnel at each level conscientiously implement the party's student admission policies, stand firm on the principles of a comprehensive review of moral, intellectual and



physical qualities and merit selection, ensure the quality of admitted students, conscientiously grasp precisely and grasp well each segment of the work, effectively select the superior youth to enter the university, train red and expert personnel in all specializations in order to realize the four modernizations, and at the same time accomplish unified planning of all aspects and promote stability and unity.

According to the national student admission plan, this year the total number of students to be admitted to the universities and intermediate vocational and technical schools of the entire municipality is over 30,000, of whom over 10,000 will be given entrance examinations in Beijing by higher level institutes (including this city's university branches) of the capital and surrounding areas. In view of the relatively large number of high school graduates in our city this term, besides the higher level institutes accepting them, intermediate vocational and technical schools will not admit staff and workers now in jobs. Technical schools will only admit this term's high school graduates from towns and cities or youth awaiting assignment whose educational level is equivalent to a high school graduate's and educated youth who have been to the mountains or the countryside. The municipal student admission committee has ruled that all youths applying to higher level institutes, intermediate vocational schools, and technical schools must take part in the national higher level institute unified student admission examination. The examination will be given to all groups at one time. The applicants first sign up either for the literature and history or the science and engineering section to take part in the national unified examination. After the results are announced, based on the goals of the students and the examination scores, the students will take part in the physical examination. Each applicant taking part in the physical examination will then voluntarily fill in the school and specialization of his choice.

The municipal student admission committee specially emphasizes increasing the propaganda education and the thought and political work of student admission work. It requires all levels of the student admission organization to enter deeply into propagandizing the present favorable political and economic trends, propagandizing the party's student admission policies, methods and goals for stable development of higher education, and to clarify the fact that in the fixing of student admission numbers attention must be paid to the unity of the necessary and the possible and the present and the long range. It also carries out on a broad scale work on introducing specializations to applicants, does good work on guidance for advancement in school, and carries through education on "one red heart and two preparations." The relevant departments, the school party and group organizations, and the teachers and parents are called on to educate youth by all means to combine their individual aspirations and the needs of the homeland, to establish the heroic determination to contribute themselves to the four modernizations, cherish great ambitions, and work hard to scale the summits of science and technology, and the goals to study in a definite way for the sake of revolution, make the homeland's needs one's own and go resolutely where most needed by the homeland. Youth must be taught to both study conscientiously, welcome the higher examinations and accept the homeland's selection. In the case where they are not accepted they must be



taught to follow resolutely the national unified arrangement. The delicate ideological work on youths who have not been accepted must especially be entered into deeply. Further, a good job should also be done on the ideology and political work of the applicants' parents. The municipal student admission committee must demand that each level of cadres, especially leadership cadres and student admission work personnel, respect in an exemplary way the party discipline and the laws of the nation, maintain principles, oppose and stop such improper practices as favoritism, corruption, and "going through the backdoor," and strictly carry out discipline.

At present the municipal, district and county relevant departments and the student admission organization of each university and middle vocational school is actively developing its work.

#### 1979 Higher Level Institute Admission Regulations

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 26 May 79 p 2

/Regulations by the Beijing Student Admission Committee Office: "Student Admission Regulations for Beijing's Higher Level Educational Institutions"/

/Text/ 1. Eligible Applicants and Conditions for Admission:

Youths applying for admission must support the Chinese Communist Party, cherish the socialist homeland, study hard, cherish labor, observe discipline, and have an educational level of a high school graduate or the equivalent. They must be single, in good health, and not exceed 25 years of age (born after 1 September 1954). For single youths having superior scholastic marks, with proof from their units, the age limit can be relaxed to 28 years (born after 1 September 1951). Those applying to foreign language higher level institutes or special schools are not to exceed 23 years of age (born after 1 September 1956).

All staff and workers studying at Television University who attend all courses (including those partly or fully disengaged from production) cannot apply. Only those attending a single course can apply.

Those students above the second year at the Communist Labor University, 721 Workers University or May 7 University in the study program partly or fully disengaged from production cannot apply.

For this year's graduates from middle vocational schools, those at school as well as those students who left school without legitimate reasons cannot apply. Those who have worked 2 full years (as of 1 September of this year) after graduating from these schools can apply to the corresponding higher level institutes or specializations.

Staff and workers at national and collective enterprises (including middle and primary school public teachers), must have the approval of their unit before applying.

Educated youths who went to the mountains or the countryside and who because of illness left the city or resigned must undergo district or county hospital examinations to prove they have recovered and meet the student admission physical examination standard for higher level institutes before applying.

Those who were accepted last year by higher level institutes but did not accept assignment cannot apply.

Youths not formally resident in the city cannot apply.

## 2. Procedures for Registration:

Youths who fit the conditions for applying are to register from 1 to 3 June at the basic level unit such as their school, commune, neighborhood, enterprise or organization. At the same time they must present a recent 1-inch full-length photograph, without hat, in triplicate. After review and approval of the basic level unit, they are to fill out the student registration form and complete the application procedure at the district or county student admission office of their unit between 4 and 6 June 1979. Registration cannot be made up after the deadline.

If workers or staff or sons and daughters of workers or staff from other areas who have been working in the city for a long period on official business collectively can request to register, they must contact their unit and the municipal student admission office. After getting approval, they can register at their district or county and take part in the examination. After taking the examination, they must have their test paper sent by the student admission office of the district or county examination site to the student admission office of their resident province, municipality or autonomous region to carry out the test correction, political review, physical examination, and acceptance procedures.

The applicants first register in either the areas of literature and history or science and engineering to take part in the national unified examination. After the results have been announced, based on the student goal and the examination results, a schedule is set for taking part in the physical examination. Applicants taking part in the physical examination then voluntarily register at the school or specialization of their choice.

## 3. Examination:

The national unified examination is scheduled to take place from 7 to 9 July. Examination subject: Literature and history: (includes philosophy, foreign languages) tests in political science, language, mathematics, history, geography, foreign languages. Science and engineering: (includes agriculture and medicine) tests in political science, language, mathematics, physics, chemistry, and foreign languages.

Foreign languages include English, Russian, French, German, Japanese, Spanish and Arabic. Applicants may choose one and indicate it on the registration form and examination permit. Those who have never studied a language need not take this examination.

For applicants to key higher level institutes, no percent of the foreign language score will this year be counted into the total score. The scores of those applying to most schools will this year not be counted into the overall score for the time being and will serve as a reference score upon acceptance. For those applying to foreign language or special schools, besides taking the written examination in the language there will also be a mandatory oral examination, the date to be set later. The foreign language written test result will be counted into the overall score, and the mathematics result will be a reference score.

#### National Unified Examination Subject and Time Schedule

Time	7 July Saturday	8 July Sunday	9 July Monday
morning 0800-1000	0800-1030 language	mathematics	political science
afternoon 1430-1630	physics history	chemistry geography	foreign languages

#### 4. Announcement of Scores:

Each district and county student admission committee will inform the applicant's unit of the examination results in each subject. These will then be passed on to the individual. If the applicant has any questions about the scores, he should file a request within 3 days to his unit which will then, within the time set by the district or county student admission office, send someone to check the examination paper. After the deadline has passed, it will not be checked.

#### 5. Acceptance:

To be accepted, students must pass a comprehensive moral, intellectual, and physical review according to the principle of merit selection. Each school will accept new students under the unified leadership of the municipal student admission committee according to the national plan. This list of those accepted will be approved by the student admission committee office, and notices of acceptance will be issued by the school. Each district and country student admission office will make known the acceptance list to the applicants' units.

#### 6. Procedures for Liberation Army Cadres and Soldiers To Apply to Local Academies and Schools:

Procedures by which the Liberation Army cadres and soldiers can apply to local academies and schools will be carried out according to the notice put out jointly by the Ministry of Education and the General Political Council concerning relevant questions on this year's military troop applicants' participation in the national higher level institute examinations.

#### 7. Student Admission Procedures for Physical Culture Academies and Schools:

Students applying to physical culture schools take part in the unified registration process. The procedure used will be to take the physical culture examination in advance, taking part in the general examination for culture subjects and being accepted in advance.

#### 8. Applicants' Expenses and Student Pay:

Each applicant will pay a 5-jiao registration fee. The applicants' physical examination fee and travel expenses to and from the examination, food and lodging and travel expenses to the school after acceptance and luggage shipment charges will in principle be taken care of by the individual.

For new students entering this year who are state workers or staff with over 5 years working time, the staff and workers scholarship system will be put into effect for the in-school study period with the original unit no longer paying the salary. The concrete procedures will be set by the Ministries of Education and Finance. For other students, the people's scholarship system will be in effect.

#### 9. Graduate Assignment

After students have graduated, the state will assign work according to a unified system with salary set by state regulations.

#### 10. Further Check After Entry:

After the new students have entered school, the schools will conscientiously carry out a further check to discover whether there are any students not fitting the conditions and the procedures. With the approval of the municipal student admission committee office, they will be returned to their units.

The students who have been accepted should report at the time set by the school. Those who have not reported by 2 weeks after this date will have their permission to enter canceled.

(Schools admitting students and information on specializations will be given elsewhere).

## Middle Level, Technical Schools

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 26 May 79 p 2

/Regulations by the Beijing Student Admission Committee Office: "The 1979 Student Admission Regulations for Beijing's Middle Level Special and Technical Schools"

### /Text/ 1. Eligible Applicants and Conditions for Admission:

Applicants for middle level special schools and technical schools must support the Chinese Communist Party, cherish the socialist homeland, study hard, cherish labor and observe discipline. They must not exceed 22 years of age (born after 1 September 1957), be single and in good health. Applicants to middle level special schools must be high school graduates with formal Beijing residence, youths from the towns or cities with an educational level equivalent to high school graduates who are awaiting assignment, educated youths who went to the mountains or countryside or educated youths who have returned from the countryside.

Applicants to technical schools must be present term high school graduates who have formal town or city residence in Beijing, youths from cities and towns with an educational level equivalent to a high school graduate who are awaiting assignment or educated youths who have been to the mountains or the countryside.

Students at school and staff and workers with jobs cannot apply to middle level special schools or technical schools.

Educated youths who went to the mountains or the countryside and who because of illness left the city or resigned must undergo district or county hospital examinations to prove they have recovered and meet the health examination standards before applying.

### 2. Procedures for Registering:

Registration for middle level special schools and technical schools will be carried out in the same way as registration for higher level schools. Applicants who meet the conditions are to register from 1 to 3 June at the basic level unit such as their school, commune or neighborhood. At the same time they must present a recent 1-inch full-length photograph. After being reviewed and approved by the basic level unit, they are to fill out the student registration form and complete the application procedure at the district or county student admission office of their unit between 4 and 6 June. Registration cannot be made up after the deadline.

Applicants first register according to the literature and history or science and engineering sections and take the unified examination. Those applying to the Foreign Trade School, Second Commercial School, Public Safety School, and the post and telecommunications speciality of the Postal School are to register for the literature and history section; those applying to the



Teacher's School register either for the literature and history or the science and engineering sections. Those applying to all other middle level special and technical schools register for the science and engineering section. After the results have been announced, based on admission goals and examination results, students are scheduled for their physical examinations. All applicants taking part in the physical examination then voluntarily register for the school and specialization of their choice.

For applicants applying to higher level schools, all those who meet the eligibility requirements and conditions for applying to middle level special and technical schools can also apply to these schools.

### 3. Examinations:

Applicants to middle special and technical schools take part in the national unified examination for higher level schools. The examination time is set for 7 to 9 July.

#### Examination subjects:

The literature and history section tests in political science, language, mathematics, history, geography and foreign languages.

The science and engineering section tests in political science, language, mathematics, physics, chemistry, and foreign languages.

The languages on the foreign language examination are English, Russian, French, German, Japanese, Spanish and Arabic. Applicants can choose one and indicate it on the registration form. Those who have never studied a foreign language can skip this examination.

The foreign language score for those applying to most middle level special and technical schools is not counted in the total score but is used as a reference score upon acceptance. For those applying in the Foreign Trade School and the post and telecommunications specialization of the Postal School, the foreign language score is counted into the total score while the mathematics score is used as a reference score.

Applicants to the Teacher's School, besides the written examination, must take an oral examination given by the school.

#### Examination Subject and Time Schedule

Time	7 July (Saturday)	8 July (Sunday)	9 July (Monday)
morning	0800-1030 0800-1000 language	mathematics	political science
afternoon	physics 1430-1630 history	chemistry geography	foreign languages



#### 4. Announcement of Scores:

Each district and country student admission committee will inform the applicant's unit of the examination results in each subject. These will then be passed on to the individual. If the applicant has any questions about the scores, he should file a request within 3 days to his unit which will then, within the time set by the district or county student admission office, send someone to check the examination paper. After the deadline has passed, it will not be checked.

#### 5. Acceptance:

To be accepted, students must pass a comprehensive moral, intellectual, and physical review according to the principle of merit selection. After the acceptance process for higher level schools has been concluded, middle level special schools and technical schools accept students in separate groups. Each school accepts new students under the unified leadership of the municipal student admission committee according to the national plan. This list of those accepted will be approved by the student admission committee office, and notices of acceptance will be issued by the schools. Each district and county student admission office will make known the acceptance list to the applicants' units.

Applicants who have qualified for intermediate vocational and technical schools but who insisted on enrolling into schools of their own choice and did not fill out forms for intermediate vocational and technical schools will not be accepted.

#### 6. Applicants' Expenses

Each applicant will pay a 5-jiao registration fee. The applicant's physical examination fee and travel expenses to and from the examination, food and lodging and travel expenses to the school after acceptance and luggage shipment charges will in principle be taken care of by the individual.

#### 7. Term of Study:

For high school graduates accepted by middle level special and technical schools, the term of study will generally be 2 years.

#### 8. Pay:

For high school graduates accepted by intermediate vocational and technical schools, their salary while they are studying in school and after graduation, as in the case of junior high schools graduates accepted in the past, will be determined in accordance with state regulations on intermediate vocational and technical schools.

## 9. Graduation Assignment:

Students graduating from the schools under each department and committee of the State Council will be uniformly assigned by the concerned departments and committees. Students graduating from municipal schools will be uniformly assigned by the municipality to work in units in the system of ownership of the entire people or the collection ownership system.

## 10. Further Check After Entry:

After the new students have entered school, the school will institute a further check of the students to discover whether there are any students not meeting the conditions and procedures. With the approval of the concerned bureau (department or committee), they will be withdrawn. The students who have been accepted should report according to the date set by the school. Those not reporting within 2 weeks after this date will have their eligibility to enter cancelled.

(Schools admitting students and specializations will be given elsewhere).

### Questions Answered on Admissions

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 26 May 79 p 1

/Article by BEIJING RIBAO reporter: "Responsible Member of the Municipal Student Admission Committee Office Answers Reporter's Questions; Some Questions on Municipal University, Vocational and Technical School Student Admissions for This Year"

/Text/ Recently the responsible comrade of Beijing's student admission committee office replied to this reporter's specific questions on municipal university, vocational and technical school student admissions for this year as follows:

Q: Can youths apply who left the city or resigned due to illness?

A: Those who meet the conditions for applying and who obtain proof from the district (county) hospital that they have recovered and meet the health examination standards for higher level schools can apply.

Q: Can students applying to fine arts and physical culture schools meet the conditions for applying to other schools, they can do so. But if they have already been accepted by fine arts or physical culture schools, other schools will not accept them.

Q: Can graduates of middle level special and technical schools apply to universities?

A: Graduates of middle level special and technical schools who have worked for a full 2 years (graduated before 1 September 1977) can apply to corresponding schools and specializations.

Q: Can students applying to higher level schools apply at the same time to middle level and technical schools?

A: All those applying to higher level schools who meet the eligibility requirements and conditions for middle level special and technical schools can at the same time apply to these latter schools.

Q: Can staff and workers or sons and daughters of staff and workers who have been working in our city for a long period on official or collective business apply in Beijing?

A: Staff and workers or sons and daughters of staff and workers who are in Beijing on official business collectively for a long period of time can have their units contact the municipal student admission office. After approval, they can register at the student admission office of the district (county) of their unit and take part in the examination. After the examination the examination paper will be sent by the student admission office at the examination site to the student admission office of the province, municipality or autonomous region where they originally came from for corrections, political review, physical examination and acceptance.

Q: Can applicants who were accepted last year by higher level schools but did not accept assignment apply to higher level schools this year?

A: Such students cannot apply this year. Students who were accepted last year by branch schools but were unable to enter can apply if they meet the conditions for applying for this year.

Q: Under what conditions can applicants have their examination papers reviewed?

A: If the applicant himself has questions about his examination scores, he can request a review from his unit within three days after being informed of his scores. After the applicant's unit has cleared the request, it will send someone to the district (county) student admission office to check the examination paper within the time set by the district (county) student admission office. No reviews will be made after the deadline.

Q: Can those youths whose scores on this year's national subject competitions are specially outstanding enter the university directly?

A: As determined by State Council documents, youths whose scores on the nationally sponsored high school graduate and student subject competition are specially outstanding, can, on the recommendation of the national subject competition committee, when other subject scores are checked and the political review and physical examination is passed, this year forego the national unified examination and be assigned by the Ministry of Education to the appropriate department of relevant higher level schools for study.

Athletes competing in international competitions who place among the top six, principal team members placing among the top six in collective events, and, in national competitions, those placing among the top three or principal team members placing in the top three in collective events, whose educational level has reached that of a high school graduate, who are recommended by the school (or unit), who qualify in the political review and physical examination, who pass the review of the relevant high level school, and who are approved by the student admission committee can be accepted.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

SHANGHAI COMMITTEE TO EVALUATE STUDENTS FOR ENROLLMENT

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 6 Jul 79 p 1

[Article: "Shanghai Sets Up Enrollment Committee for Applicants of Schools of Higher Learning"]

[Text] The Enrollment Evaluation Committee for students of schools of higher learning, vocational and technical schools in Shanghai was formed on 3 July 1979.

The committee consists of Director Zhu Wuhua [2612 3670 5478] (President of the Shanghai Jiaotong University); Deputy Director Yang Qin [2799 2953] (Vice President of the Tongji University); Zhou Yuanbing [0719 0626 3056] (Vice President of the Shanghai Teacher's University); Shen Dezi [3088 1795 3320] (Vice President of the Shanghai Teacher's College); Xue Ximin [5641 0823 3046] (Assistant Secretary of the party committee of the Shanghai Textile Engineering College and concurrently Vice President of the college); Wei Yuanshu [7614 0626 2873] (Vice President of the Shanghai College of Foreign Language), Hu Quyuan [5170 2575 0954] (professor and director of the Department of Philosophy of Fudan University) and 15 other members (leaders of various schools).

A detailed work regulations and organizational measures for schools of higher learning, vocational and technical schools enrollment evaluation Committee of Shanghai in 1979 was discussed and passed during its first meeting.

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## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### SHANGHAI SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY OPERATES JOINT UNIVERSITY

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jun 79 p 3

[Text] Editor's Note--When the "gang of four" disrupted educational activities they also caused confusion in the administrative framework of higher education for staff and workers, and they ruined the reputation of July 21 University. The successful operation of July 21 University requires appropriate readjustments based on reality. The Shanghai municipal shipbuilding industry's joint university has summarized its experiences with regard to how to proceed with coordinating the system of organization, the overall arrangement, and the establishment of specialties for this kind of university. The summary is available for reference.

The Shanghai Municipal Shipbuilding Industry Bureau, in a reorganization of the administrative framework of the staff and workers' higher education system, is combining the eight factory locations of the former, decentralized July 21 University into one university for the Shanghai shipbuilding industry. Its essential character will be retained, that is, a school run by a business. The school is establishing three specialties: mechanized fabrication, electric automation and electronic computers. There are 57 full-time teachers, 15 classes and 465 students.

A summarization of what has been put into practice during the past several months shed light upon the differences between combined management of education and decentralized education handled separately by the respective plants involved, and reveals that the new system has advantages in the following three respects:

1. Students from a broad spectrum of backgrounds are being recruited, specialties are being set up rationally, and clear-cut objectives are being sought. Under the decentralized system, the school accepted only staff and workers from its own factories, and it was difficult to guarantee the quality of the students being recruited. Specialties were established according to what instructors were available. Generally, it was quite difficult to foster

the development of urgently needed specialized talent in some newly established departments by relying on the capabilities of the qualified teachers in a single plant. Yet student recruitment efforts initiated to remedy a temporary lack of talent continued after the plant's own needs had been satisfied, resulting in a waste of manpower, materiel, and financial power. Now that the administration of the school has been consolidated, the 20-plus units are geared to viewing the situation as a whole, the students have diverse backgrounds, and there is adequate leeway in the selection to insure that those chosen will be outstanding. The establishment of specialties has broken down the barriers which formerly separated factories, and it is now entirely possible to proceed on the basis of transforming, renovating, and developing the whole shipbuilding industry, and giving comprehensive consideration to nurturing diversified specialized talent.

2. The new system is expediting teachers' training and promoting stability within their ranks, thus effectively raising the quality of teaching. In the former eight-plant university, all together there were 85 full-time instructors and 284 students, an average ratio of 10 to 35 at each location. A plant school was called "a university," but in reality it was only a class. From the standpoint of numbers, it would seem that the ratio of one instructor to every three students should have been a teaching strength; but, in fact, this small-scale operation left instructors of individual courses to work alone, with no way to develop educational research activities and exchange teaching experiences. Some instructors had to teach several courses concurrently, and the result of doing so much teaching over the years was, in the case of some, that they were unable to establish the orientation of their own studies, and the standards of their specialties were not high. After the joint school administrative system was put into effect, it was possible for those teaching the same course to prepare their classes together, to develop educational research activities, and to improve their professional skills. The new system made it possible for all teachers to bring their respective special skills into full play, to study together and learn from each other, to mutually correct their deficiencies by offsetting the weaknesses of some with the strong points of others, and to summarize and exchange their teaching experiences. When the school acquired its own facilities, the utilization of the teachers rose. Faculty members were given more time to improve their professional skills, and the school was able to release a small number of teachers from their regular work to study. In the first half of this year, the school sent four teachers to study at Fudan University and at the Shanghai Foreign Language Institute. At the same time, this kind of administration has also been of assistance as a unified method of placing manpower in the shipbuilding system. Certain comrades who possess special abilities and ardently desire to work in educational activities but until now have worked in areas not connected with education, can now be transferred to the joint university to serve as teachers. The adoption of the above measures has stabilized and strengthened the ranks of the faculty and created the basic conditions for raising the quality of instruction. In this semester's examinations, 65 percent of the school's 23 electric automation students scored 90 or higher in advanced mathematics, the lowest score being 72, and more than half of the 90-plus electronic computer students scored 80 or higher in physics.

3. The new system has helped to strengthen party leadership. Under the decentralized system, in which each of the eight school administrative units was in charge of a single class, and the work of organizing everything from the faculty's equipment to administrative personnel was like trying to organize a crowd of people and horses, the shipbuilding industry bureau's party organization had great difficulty in undertaking leadership. In particular, these school administrative units were charged with responsibility for the spare-time education and technical training of all the staff and workers in their respective plants, in addition to sponsoring the July 21 University classes. The people working in the enterprises' education departments and the university's administrative personnel all sensed that they lacked experience, and that their power was not equal to their will. Now that the joint school administration has been established, the entire shipbuilding industry system operates a single university. The man who is the bureau's chief and its party committee assistant secretary also serves as the school's president. Four comrades with solid experience in school administration are serving as full-time vice presidents. They are personally responsible for supervision of teaching and for administration. These comrades have stabilized the school's administrative cadres to a fair extent. The Shanghai shipbuilding industry system's mission of providing higher education for its staff and workers is entirely in the hands of the joint university. The education departments of basic-level enterprises can focus their energies primarily on stressing universal education for the staff and workers.

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## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### IDEOLOGICAL-POLITICAL WORK STRENGTHENED IN MIDDLE SCHOOL

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 May 79 p 1

[Article: "Addressing Students' Ideological Situation, Party Branch and Teachers of Middle School No 5 Adopt Forceful Measures To Strengthen Ideological-Political Work"]

[Excerpt] Addressing the students' ideological situation, the party branch and the teachers of Beijing Municipal Middle School No 5 strengthened ideological-political work to help the students' moral, academic and physical development.

Middle School No 5 is a key school located in the east of the city. Last year this school, together with several fraternal schools, made "Proposals From 10 Schools." In implementing the proposals, the students studied hard and actively sought advancement and improvement. Good people and good deeds emerged one after another, and normal order was restored in the school.

Following the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh Party Central Committee, the students were active in their political thinking. They expressed opinions and exchanged views with each other on the new situation and new problems concerning the country's political and economic life. After an investigation, the party branch analyzed the students' ideology at that time and came to the conclusion that the mainstream of the students' ideology was good and headed in the right direction. The students were concerned about national affairs, actively supported the important decisions of the Third Plenary Session, firmly supported the country's self-defensive counterattack on the Vietnamese aggressors, and unfolded activities for "emulating the heroes" and "translating words into actions." Most students had a correct viewpoint toward undesirable social mores and were able to resist the influence of the bourgeois life style. However, some problems were discovered among a small number of students that deserved attention. Some students developed only a vague understanding of the socialist system. Others ignored politics, had no ambition at all, sought an easy and comfortable life, and were afraid of hardship. Still others envied and pursued the bourgeois life style. In the opinion of the party branch of Middle School No 5, the fundamental reason for these problems is that these youths during

their formative years were deeply affected by the poisonous influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" in addition to certain erroneous and undesirable social mores.

In face of these conditions, the party branch of Middle School No 5 adopted forceful measures to strengthen ideological-political work among the students and attained the following preliminary results:

1. The entire school was engulfed in ideological-political work for the students. The work received the attention of school authorities, with the cadres in the lead and with the active participation of the teachers and CYL cadres.

Since the beginning of this semester, Middle School No 5 has, aside from establishing and improving a teaching and learning command system, established an ideological educational system headed by a deputy principal and a deputy head of instruction and guidance. The school gave more power to the head teacher of each class, who is aided by a full-time CYL cadre. A group head was selected from the head teachers of all the classes to take the responsibility of watching the ideology of the students. Thus a team was formed to grasp ideological-political work. Two schoolwide conferences--one attended by faculty members and school aides and the other by head teachers of different classes--to analyze the students' thinking and to unify their understanding of the situation before the work was started.

2. The school stressed the role of political lessons and conducted basic Marxist-Leninist education in a practical manner.

The teachers of the politics teaching and research group insisted on the principle of integrating theory with practice in conducting Marxist-Leninist education. While discussing the communique of the Third Plenary Session, the politics teacher emphasized guidance and raised a few basic questions for the students to think about, such as the relationship among the classes, political parties and leaders, and the fundamental difference between socialism and capitalism.

3. At each stage of the ideological-political work, the school proclaimed a clear educational theme directed at the special characteristics of the youths and then mobilized all forces to implement that theme.

In the first month of this semester, Middle School No 5 proclaimed "study the communique, think about the shift of emphasis in work, and prove yourself by action" as the main theme of education. Schoolwide meetings and class meetings were held to discuss this theme. Even the notorious "slow class" discussed the question: "What is the slow class going to do?" The CYL branches of different classes developed activities surrounding this main theme. The CYL branch of Class 9 (junior middle school, 3d year) declared that to shift the emphasis of work and to carry out the four modernizations is not the responsibility of several people, or of several scores of people, but of all the people of this generation.



4. The school grasped the positive factors of the students, gave publicity to model students, and started activities suited to the special characteristics of the youths in order to make the ideological-political work lively.

Immediately after the semester was started, Middle School No 5 called the first meeting of "three good" students and the first meeting of representatives from advanced classes after the "gang of four" was smashed. During these meetings, 220 "three good" students and six advanced classes were praised, and five model students were selected. Among the model students were a CYL member who was rated excellent in moral, academic and physical development, a first-year student in the junior middle school who had a wholesome ambition, and a student whose rating was changed from "backward" to "advanced." After these meetings many new activists emerged, and the school took on a new look.

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JILIN UNIVERSITY RAISES TEACHING RESEARCH STANDARDS

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jun 79 p 3

/Text/ In the interest of making a conscientious effort to shift the emphasis in work at Jilin /0679 2651/ University to the point where education and research constitute the central path, the school's party committee is taking the following vigorous measures, aimed at:

1. Improving the quality of teaching. The Jilin University party committee has resolved to restore the quality of instruction in basic and specialized courses within 2 years to the highest levels reached before the Great Cultural Revolution and to see that the levels of course content and teaching effectiveness in a number of principal basic and specialized courses exceed the pre-Cultural Revolution Levels. In order to realize this goal, the school leadership is asking that all basic and specialized courses have a syllabus and teaching materials, and that the students be given the teaching materials before class. Some departments have already organized instructors with long teaching experience, whose academic levels are high and who have great writing ability, to compose syllabi. With respect to teaching materials, some science departments are in the process of surveying and discussing the differences between us and advanced countries, and they are drawing up plans to overtake them. These departments have introduced essential materials from abroad, and they are using them as reference works in compiling new teaching materials which possess our country's characteristics. The liberal arts disciplines also regard the compilation of new teaching materials as a scientific research project and have placed it in the 8-year scientific development plan. In order to augment teaching strength, the school requires that professors and assistant professors teach courses under ordinary circumstances; all lecturers will systematically teach one course within a 1 or 2 year period. Not only are older teachers of high academic standing and with abundant teaching experience being deployed as lecturers, but so are a number of young teachers. Those holding lecturer's posts have been nominated by the teaching and research section and have been examined and approved by their department chairmen. A list of their names has been posted publicly. The school will require that the 31 new teachers who will be lecturing for the first time write drafts of their lectures beforehand under the guidance of the teaching and research section, and that they practice the lectures before delivering them to their classes. This approach will facilitate in raising the level of their teaching skills with

comparative speed and will guarantee the quality of instruction. In addition, the school has organized research work on teaching methods. For example, the mathematics department conducted a program in which teachers observed classes in which mathematical analysis and advanced mathematics were being taught. Afterward, the observers analyzed the lecturers' teaching and then invited older professors to speak about what they had learned from their rich and varied teaching experiences. Such activities, in which there are mutual exchanges and teachers offset their own weaknesses by learning from others' strong points, guarantee a steady improvement in the quality of teaching.

2. Stressing research work. The Jilin University party committee is making unified arrangements, in line with the existing foundation and the developmental possibilities for the days to come, for all the school's departments and disciplines to formulate tentative 1978-85 scientific development plans. The sciences and the liberal arts have each made specific arrangements in accordance with their respective characteristics. The science departments are taking care to guarantee key points, make allowance for the ordinary, give full play to professional skills, and to see to it that each person has a role to play. Of the 57 key projects in the 8-year program (16 of which are the objects of national concern), 22 are concerned with basic research, 28 with applied research, and 7 with new products and new technology. New scientific research institutions, three research institutes and two research sections to be precise, have been set up. While the school has been working out long-range scientific research plans, it has simultaneously been making some short-term arrangements. For example, the liberal arts and the sciences have carried out 26 and 36 projects, respectively, as gifts to the country in honor of our 30th National Day. The school is publishing a book entitled "A Jilin University Collection of Essays on the Social Sciences," and plans to come out this year with one or two volumes each from liberal arts, history, economics, philosophy, law, foreign affairs, and related fields.

3. Improving teachers' professional skills. Teachers' discussion classes have been revived. Jilin University utilized this kind of activity aimed at cultivating and improving teachers before the Great Cultural Revolution with notable results. However, the numbers were small then. Discussion classes have been greatly expanded currently. Those in science have been increased from a pre-Cultural Revolution total of three to 24. Twelve new classes in liberal arts have been started. These discussion classes meet regularly each week. A definite majority of them focus on scientific research, and the rest are concerned with either education research or studying and learning. The school has taken into consideration the fact that the various disciplines presently have very few academic leaders, all of whom are advanced in age, and is selecting "the cream of the crop" from each field for cultivation and improvement through participation in discussion classes and so on. In addition, the school has started 13 sparetime foreign language classes offering English, Japanese, Russian and French; three classes for preparing teachers who will be going abroad to study; and three advanced study classes for foreign language teachers (taught by foreign language experts). More than 900 faculty members are participating in these classes.

In the interest of seeking that the objectives of our mission with two central themes become reality, some of the school's leading comrades are participating in activities related to teaching and are undertaking regular research duties. School president and professor Tang Aoqing /0781 2407 1987/ personally compiled the teaching materials for the 200 postgraduates and graduate students in his quantum chemistry class this semester. He has also written a special report on postgraduate and graduate student study situation and the state of their ideology, entitled: "The Serious Study and Conscious Application of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought as Guides for Natural Science Research." In addition, he has assumed directorship over several scientific research projects. He says: "Doing my own research work enables me to start new courses with advanced content and leads students to a forward position. Coming into contact with new knowledge and advanced research methods enables them to become persons of outstanding capability."

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## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### BETTER MANAGEMENT, SERVICES NEEDED IN UNIVERISTY LIBRARIES

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jun 79 p 3

/Article by Wang Decai /3769 1795 2088/

/Text/ Recently we surveyed college and university libraries, and we discovered that at some universities the management and utilization of books and reference materials is still comparatively backward. Library hours are short; job efficiency is low; initiative in furnishing documentary material related to teaching, medical treatment and scientific research is lacking; and the quality of service in general is not high. There is a temporary manpower shortage among library reference material work teams, and many of these workers are old and no longer efficient. Rewards and penalties are not firm, so enthusiasm among the staff has not been fully aroused. Some of the young comrades who are new on the job have relatively low cultural levels and lack the necessary vocational training to perform their jobs. Not much reference material is lent out, supervision of such material is not strict, and many book collections are not well maintained. The fact that material conditions are substandard is evidenced by a shortage of reading rooms and seats. These are only some of the problems that we noticed. We make the following proposals for resolving these problems: One, we must strengthen the leadership in library work and be conscientious about guarantees regarding the deployment of cadres, the outlay of funds, and the supply of goods and materials. Two, we must pay close attention to building library reference material work teams; train young library staff members and specialized personnel who will master modern library techniques; and enrich the professional core of the library field, foreign languages, engineering technology and other areas. Three, we need to lengthen the period of sparetime study; make recommendations concerning, and hold consultations regarding, information related to books and reference materials; and successfully complete the job of collecting, arranging, translating, editing, and reproducing these materials. We must fully utilize books and periodicals which are available in libraries, launch lecture courses, given speeches, put on exhibits, and undertake other such activities. Four, we should establish and strengthen rules and regulations providing for the care and safeguarding of books and reference materials. We want to create conditions conducive to the mechanization and modernization of each and every segment of their collection, arrangement and supervision, and of library services.



## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ON ACADEMICIANS

[The following biographic information on selected academicians was extracted from the Chinese-language newspapers, GUANGMING RIBAO published in Beijing; JIEFANG RIBAO published in Shanghai; NANFANG RIBAO published in Guangzhou; and ZHONGGUO XINWEN published in Hong Kong. An abbreviated titles GM, JF, NF, and ZGXW as well as the date and page of the source are given at the end of each entry.]

Feng Bingquan [7458 4426 6898]

Vice president, South China Engineering College. (NF 12 May 79 p 1)

He Binglin [0149 3521 2651], Prof

Vice chairman, Department of Chemistry, Nankai University; noted chemist specializing in high polymer chemistry; returned to China from the United States in 1956; was recently admitted to CCP. (GM 23 Jun 79 p 2)

Gao Shan [7559 1472]

Vice president, Shanghai College of Chinese Traditional Medicine; on 15 March 1979 attended a memorial service for Yu Zhongru [0060 0112 0320], former vice president of the Shanghai College of Chinese Traditional Medicine who died on 12 June 1966 at age of 59. (JF 18 Apr 79 p 2)

He Guozhu [0149 0948 2691], Prof

Chairman, Department of Physics, Nankai University; noted nuclear physicist; was recently admitted to CCP. (GM 23 Jun 79 p 2)

Hong Jing [3163 2533], Prof

Vice president, Harbin Industrial University [Harbin Gongye Daxue 0761 1422 3453 1562 2814 2092 1331]; graduated from Yenjing University's Physics Department in 1937; studied in the United States 1945-1951; returned to China 1952 and assumed directorship of Physics Laboratory at Harbin Industrial University. 61 years old. (ZGXW 14 May 79 p 7)

Kuang Ankun [6782 1344 0981]

Vice president, Shanghai Second Medical College. (JF 11 May 79 p 1)

Li Chunfen [2621 2504 5358]

Vice president, Shanghai Teachers University; geographer. (JF 11 May 79 p 1)

Liu Bing [0491 0393]

President, Lanzhou University; secretary of the CCP Committee at this university. (GM 2 May 79 p 1)

Qian Lingxi [6929 0109 1585], Prof

Vice president, Dalian Engineering College; in mid-April attended a scientific seminar held by the college on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of its founding. (GM 6 May 79 p 2)

Wang Dashi [3769 6671 2514]

Vice president, Tongji University. (JF 5 Jun 79 p 1)

Wei Ming [7614 2494]

Secretary, CCP Committee, Shanghai College of Chinese Traditional Medicine; on 15 March 1979 attended a memorial service for Yu Zhongru [0060 0112 0320], former vice president of the Shanghai College of Chinese Traditional Medicine who died on 12 June 1966 at age of 59. (JF 18 Apr 79 p 2)

Wu Tingqiu [0702 1696 3868], Prof

Vice chairman, Department of History, Nankai University; a noted historian on Japanese history; was recently admitted to CCP. (GM 23 Jun 79 p 2)

Yan Renying [0917 0088 5391], (f)

Director, First Affiliated Hospital, Beijing Medical College; deputy head of the 11-member delegation of the Chinese Women's Federation which left Beijing 15 May 1979 for a visit to the United States. (JF 17 May 79 p 6)

Ye Gongshao [0673 1872 4801], Prof

Vice chairman, Department of Health, Beijing Medical College. (GM 13 Jun 79 p 1)

Zhao Jingyuan [6392 2529 0765], Assoc Prof

Vice chairman, Department of Physics, Nankai University; was recently admitted to CCP. (GM 23 Jun 79 p 2)

Zhu Dongrun [2612 2639 3387]

Chairman, Department of Chinese Literature, Fudan University; was recently admitted to CCP. (GM 23 Jun 79 p 2)

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